## SALMI MORSE ARRESTED. CAPT. WILLIAMS STOPS THE PASSION

PLAY AT THE REGINNING. The High Priest Shut Off so be Essays to Rend a Pusange from Genesia. The Arrest Greet, ed with a Storm of Grouns and Hisses Judge Donohue yesterday morning refused to grant Salmi Morse's application for an injunction restraining the police from interfer-ing with the full-dress rehearsal of the Passion Play. Mr. Morse had previously advertised that he expected a favorable decision from the Court, and when he heard that his application had been denied he continued preparations for the evening's entertainment as though he auticipated no interference Printed invitations to attend the performance were issued to District Attorney McKeon, Re-corder Smyth, Judge Cowing, and all the Police corder Smyth, Judge Cowing, and all the Police Justices, and written invitations were sent to more than 1,000 persons. The invitations stated that the entertainment was to be "strictly private" and to be given at Mr. Morse's "residence" 129 West Twenty-third street. Placards were displayed at the entrance of Passion Hall in Twenty-third street, announcing the performance, and at 7 o'clock the doors were thrown

open to the guests, who were admitted without charge on showing their invitations. Thirty policemen, under the command of Sergeants Tims and Westervelt, marched from the Thirtieth street station and took positions at the Twenty-third street entrance, and also at the stage door on Twenty-fourth street. In the mean time the chorus and the actors entered and attired themselves in their stage dresses. The stage was set to represent the Temple in

and attired themselves in their stage deceses. The stage was set to represent the Temple in Jerusalem, and at 8½ the orchestra, diminished by the absence of many of the musicians, began to play the overture. By this time the parquet and balcony had filled up with an audience of about 1,100 well-dressed and orderly men and women, who patiently awaited the rising of the curtain.

Just before the music began Capt, Williams and Inspector Thorne entered the stage entrance, and were introduced to Mr. Morse by his counsel. Mr. Morse laughed, and shaking Capt, Williams heartily by the hand, said he was glad to see him.

"All right," responded the Captain, with a twinkle in his eye. We can do the thing very quietly, I guess. I will arrest you, Mr. Morse, as soon as the play is began, but I will not arrest any of the others unless they attempt to go on with the play."

"Very well," exclaimed Mr. Morse. "You are doing your duity, as I am doing mine; but it is an outrage and a cruel wrong to me."

Mr. Morse then ordered the stage manager to ring up the curtain, and the police and reporters on the stage hastily dodged behind the scenes. The opening chorus was sung, and the High Priest began to read from the filluminated scrolls a selection from Genesis. He had just completed the reading of the first scroll, when Capt. Williams, stepping from behind a scene, pushed his way through the crowd of actors, and, laying his hand on Mr. Morse's shoulder, exclaimed, in a low tone:

"This is enough, I arrest you."

The stage manager stepped forward, and announced the arrest aloud. Instantly there was an outburst of hisses and cries of "Shame! shame!" from all parts of the house.

Mr. Morse's counsel made a speech, declaring that the Police Commissioners had perpetrated an outrage in ordering the arrest of Mr. Morse, and the stoppage of the play. Then, amid cheers and handelanping. Charles R. Thorne, father of the late Charles R. Thorne, and the had seen the play produced and favorably received in California. "I would be much better," objectionable.

"Morse! Morse!" cried the audience, as Mr.
Thorne elimbed down a ladder into the parquet, and, amid a tremendous outburst of cheering and handelapping. Mr. Morse stepped forward and said:

shall commit one. Ladies and gentlemen, I have to go with my guard, for I am arrested.

"Let us give the 'Haileiulah Chorus,' "begged the counsel and the stage manager, and Capt, Williams nodded assent. The chorus was sung, and the curtain rolled slowly down, amid another rousing burst of appleuse.

Tears stood in Mr. Morse's eyes as he turned to go. All the employees crowded about and shook him by the hand, and the young girl who plays the Vayin begged Capt, Williams not to lock the prisoner up. Finally Mr. Morse got away from the throng and lighting a cigarette and, putting on his beaver hat commented playfully on the absence of handcuffs, and stepped out into the snowy street, between the Captain and Inspector Thorne. A crowd followed at his heels, and pedestrians turned round and gazed curiously after the group as they walked to the station.

Still smoking, Mr. Morse stepped up to the desk and said to Sergeant James M, King: "I am Salmi Morse. I was married, but I am not now. Here it 129 West Twenty-third street.

group as they walked to the station.

Still smoking, Mr. Morse stepped up to the desk, and said to Sergeant James M. King: "I am Salmi Morse. I was married, but I am not now. I live at 129 West Twenty-third street, and am 54 years old."

"Make the charge violation of the theatrical act," said Capt. Williams, smilling at the prisoner, and leaning over to prompt the Sergeant; producing a play without a license," Then he added: "You'll have to give \$500 bail for your appearance at Jefferson Market at 9% tomorrow to answer."

"What, Sunday?" exclaimed the prisoner.

"We're Christians until Saturday night, and then we go to work again on Sunday."

Licut.-Col. Frances A. Schilling of the Eighth Regiment signed the bond, and Mr. Morse was released just as Police Justice Solon B. Smith entered the station to take bail.

Good night, Captain," said Mr. Morse; "I'll have a chance to get even; see if I don't." Then he rolled another cigarette, lighted it at the gas jet over the Sergeant's desk, opened his umbrella, and was lost in the crowd that lingered about the station and followed him to the hall.

"I'll produce the play yet, gentlemen, he said as he shut the stage door after him, and ascended to his apartments on the second thor. He came down again in a few minutes, and dismissed his employees for the night.

Judge Donohoue said, after his refusal; "I do not think the Court has power to grant the injunction. If the police do anything not authorized by law the question can be tested either on the arrest or any other act."

To a reporter Judge Donohoue said: No Court has the power to restrain the police from discharging what they consider their lawful duty. In case they violate the law in carrying out their version of it, why then the aspect of matters is changed. If Mr. Morse is arrested for having a rehearsal, and is committed by a Police Magistrate, then the matter will properly come before pue f

# A Newark Lawyer's Discoveries.

In 1876 the cases begun in the Newark courts numbered 1,679. The growth of law business from 1845, when the cases numbered 500, had been steady. In 1877, when the cases numbered 500, had been steady. In 1877, however, a decline began, and this continued until the cases in 1882 were only 300. In the last five years several lawyers have left the city for the West, and others have given up the profession. One of the remaining members of the har devoted some of his leisure a few days ago to finding out why he had so much spare time. He found that desite an increase of 15,000 in the population sea than in 1870, and of contested suits 800 per cent. less. The figures showing an increase in the number of lawyers are not less striking. In 1863 there was one lawyer to every 1,615 persons, and in 1875, the ratio was one to 810. In the ten years the lawyers rebled, while the population was not even doubled. In 1895 the proportion of lawyers to the population was one to 810, and now, if the people were divided equally among the lawyers, each of the latter would have only three-eighbles as many possible chaps as have possible chaps as heavy except the law sensor of 1800.

of 1885.

The law schools are credited with lengthening the roll of lawyers, while the dissemination of legal knowledge among business men and the presence of collection harreans and mercantile agencies are mentioned as causes of the failing off of chents.

The managers of the "Merry War" company The managers of the "Merry War" company from the Thaila Theatre, who last week leased the Brook, lyn Academy, strictly enforced to the last performance their rule to choose the seats for the stockholders who presented deadlend tickets. The stockholders have the right to go to every entertainment in the Academy, except halfs and the privilege is not neglected, expectably when there is a comic opera with an interesting chorus. The orders of the managers have rescuted in making a deadle of section of the house of four rows in the ball cony, and rather than be placed so conspicuously before the audience, some of the stockholders have gone out after getting inside the house. There have been many complaints on the part of managers of this discount on their profits in the Brookiny Academy, and many unfortunate ventures in that building are traced to it.

Holders of about one-half of the \$1,651,000 bonds of the city of Evansville, Ind. met Mayor Brid well and Corporation Comusel J. E. Williamson of that city in New York yesterday, in reference to a proposi-tion from the city to fined its debt at four per cent, inter-est. The bonds wear seven per cent. The scuttment of the bonds of the resent was against the reduction of the rate of interest, and an adjournment was taken pend-ing consultation among the bondholders.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S ACCUBATION. Bid Alderman Patrick J. Gleason Offer to Get a Bill Suppressed for him? Assemblymen Benedict, Crane, and Maher,

sub-committee of the Legislative Committee on Ratiroads, yesterday heard the testimony of President Austin Corbin of the Long Island Railroad Company at 237 Broadway, in pursuance of a resolution adopted Feb. 16 in the Assembly. The resolution authorizes the investigation of a statement made by E. B. Hinsdale, attorney for the Long Island Bailroad while a witness before the Hallroad Committee at a recent session in Albany, that President Corbin, Vice-President J. B. Maxwell, and Superintendent I. B. Barton of the road had bee severally approached with a view of "fixing with money" Assembly bill 166, by which the rate of fare on the Long Island Railroad, it is proposed, shall be reduced from three cents to two cents a mile. Lawyer Hinsdale also said that he had been approached by the person

two cents a mile. Lawyer Hinsdale also said that he had been approached by the person who saw the officers of the road and that the name of the person could be given to the committee by President Cerbin.

In response to questions by the Chairman, Mr. Corbin said:

Thave been President of the Long Island Railroad for two years and over, We are always looking out for bills in the Legislature, and I have studied the Bulmer bill; it applies to no road in the State, except the Long Island Railroad. No one has spoken to me personally and offered to get the bill withdrawn in consideration of a sum of money, but Vice-President Maxwell was approached by a person who made such a proposition. Attorney J. D. Campbell was with Mr. Maxwell in Mr. Maxwell's officer in the time, and he can testify to what occurred. Immediately after the proposition was made to Mr. Maxwell, he came to my office and told me about it.

Who was the person?

"Patrick Gleason, now an Alderman, I believe, in Long Island City. The proposition he made was that as the shortest and cheapest way for the Long Island Railroad Company to get the bill withdrawn from the Assembly was to put up a little money, it would be better to pay one man than to pay several persons."

"Who did he mean when he said 'several persons?"

"He did not say."

He did not say."

No. Then Mr. Gleason has not spoken to you on Then Mr. Greason has not spoken to you on the subject?"

"No: I've seen him, but I never had any business relations with him. The railroad may have had such relations. In fact, he said to Mr. Maxwell that he called to see about a real estate transaction in which he and the railroad were interested. The property was some that the railroad wanted to get heid of. It was after the talk about the real estate that Alderman Greason proposed to see that the bill was withdrawn."

the talk about the real estate that Alderman Genson proposed to see that the bill was withdrawn.

"When Mr. Maxwell reported to you the proposition what position did you take with regard to it?"

"I said I had never paid money in such a case and I never would do so."

Mr. Corbin said Superintendent Barton told him that Alderman Genson had sought him (Mr. Barton) and asked him whether the railroad was going to do anything about "that bill," and that Mr. Barton told him to "see Corbin." Mr. Gloasen, so Mr. Barton said, added that Mr. Corbin had better "fix it with him," meaning Mr. Gleason.

The sub-committee adjourned to report to the committee in Albany on Monday evening at a regular session, where Lawyer Campbell, Vice-President Maxwell, and Alderman Gleason will testify.

Alderman Gleason said at Tony Miller's Hotel in Long Island City last evening:

"Yes, I called on Vice-President Maxwell at his office in relation to a real estate transaction in which I was the agent of the Long Island failroad Company, and while there I did speak of the Bulmer bill. It was only in the way of conversation that I mentioned it, bid I offer to see that the bill was withdrawn from the Legislature if a sum of money was raid to me? Well, I would rather not make any statement about that, because it is likely that I shall be summoned to appear before the Railroad Committee in Abany to testify, and I prefer that my sworn statement should be relied on, rather than a statement made in conversation. If you say anything about me, say that I court investigation.

GOVERNMENT PROFIT ON COINAGE.

## GOVERNMENT PROFIT ON COINAGE.

Some Curtons Facts Relating to Unredeemed A considerable source of profit to the United States Government is the amount of paper money and coin which is never pre-sented for redemption. Much of this is de-stroyed by fire. Some of it is buried or hid in places known to no person alive. A large uantity of the coin is melted to make sterling silverware. Considerable amounts of both paper money and coin are exported, never to return. Not long ago a United States bond, issued about 1819, was presented at the Sub-Treasury in this city. The interest on it had ceased over fifty years. It had come back from Europe through Baring Brothers. The outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States last year was nearly two bil-lions of dollars, chiefly represented by bonds and Treasury notes. It would be, of course, im-possible to say how much of this will never be presented for redemption, but some idea may

possible to say how much of this will never be presented for redemption, but some idea may be formed from the fact that \$57,665 of it was issued so long ago that the date is not recorded. It appears in the report as 'old debt' that may safely be put down as profit. There is an item of \$82,525 of Treasury notes issued prior to 1846. Some of them were issued early lifty years ago, and will not, in all probability, ever be presented for redemption. One thousand one nundred and four dollars of the Mexican indemnity of 1846 has never been claimed. The last of the fractional currency was issued under the act of June 6, 1864, yet, although nearly twenty years have clapsed, \$7,077,247 has not be presented for redemption. Some of this is held as a currosity. Some of it is still used by banks and merchants for transmitting small sums by mail. Several New York banks have considerable sums of new fractional currency which they distribute for the accommodation of their customers.

As to the coin the Government derives a considerable profit from it. The sliver in one thousand sliver dollars cests, on an average about \$90,75. The collage of a sliver dollar costs about 14 cents. The total cost of 1,000 silver dollars to the Government is therefore \$16,25. Since the organization of the Mint, in 1793, 127, 190,618 sliver dollars have been colmed, on which the Government has received a profit of over twenty-three millions of dollars.

In the same period \$122,758,510 was coined, on which the Government has received a profit of over twenty-three millions of dollars.

In the same period \$127,758,510 was coined, any coins at the same rate as can the dollars for each silver collage of the Government on its sliver collage of the Government on its sliver collage of the five cent milions of dollars.

In the collage of the flave-cent nickels the Government reserved to itself the liberal profit of nearly 50 per cent. This gave to the Government last year the handsome reven act of over \$150,000 from nickels alone. The wide margin between th

terfeiting. Several years ago an assay was made of some of the counterfeit nickels, and it was discovered that the counterfeiters had put into their coins more valuable metal than the Government uses in making the genuine coins.

MRS. J.MES S. ROCKWELL'S DEATH. Her Husband's Vala Attempt to Exclude Bewer Gas from his Costly House.

Mrs. Katharine Rockwell, the widow of James S. Rockwell, a leather merchant of the Swamp, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery from her residence, 4 Montague terrace, Brooklyn, yesterday. She died at Old Point Comfort. Mr. Rockwell, who constructed the house, spent a fortune upon it to make it exceptional in a sanitary point of view, but it was subsequently discovered that the plumbing pipes

quently discovered that the plumbing pipes formed the apex of the Furman street sewer, and served to ventilate the whole sewer system with which they were connected.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever attacked the family in the fall of 1878. Mr. Rockwell's grand-daughter died in December of that year, and his grandson, who was named after him barely escaped death. Mr. Rockwell himself died of diphtheria in January, 1879, after a few days' illness. It was ascertained after his death that the traps of the wash basins in his bedroom and in his private bathroom had been sucked out, and thus afforded vents for the sewer gas. Mr. Rockwell left no children. Mrs. Carhart, who was a widow when he died, but since has married, was his adopted daughter.

Mrs. Rockwell left no children. Mrs. Carhart, who was a widow when he died, but since has married, was his adopted daughter.

Mrs. Rockwell left no children. Mrs. Rockwell sever recovered from the blow caused by his death, She died from pneumonia. She leaves a large estate.

## Burial of the Children.

Louisa Floren of 199 Avenue C, and Katie Gerlack of 210 East Third street, the last of the seventeen little victims of the Fourth street parochial school dis aster, were buried yesterias. Five hundred women and children gathered at the funeral services in the Church children gathered at the funeral services in the thurch of the Holy Restement on East Turn's street. White heaves here the leadies to the church at he o'clock. Twenty classenates of the dead children, hed by a numerical first. Six little gets dressed in white with wreaths on their heads and assless of crape bound over their shoulders, walked beside each coffin as pall hear res. Loose flowers and pretty embients were scattered in the coffin ide. Father Hesplein chanted the services for the reposes of the dead. The internment of Louisa Fioren was in the Cemetery of the Evergreens in Brooklyn and of Katte Grinck in Calvary Cemetery.

SAVAGE AMATEUR BOXING.

CLUB MEN KNOCKED OUT MORE QUICK-LY THAN PROFESSIONALS.

Fenther Weights, Light Weights, Middle Weights, and Heavy Weights in Bloody Battles-Tammany Hall in an Uproar. The slik-hat division appeared in force las evening in Tammany Hall to see the competitors strive for the annual amateur cham-pionships at sparring and wrestling under the

Among those present who seek to elevate boxing to a standard of skill and science, in-stend of brutal slogging, were S. Howland Robbins, Hermann Oelrichs, A. V. De Golcouria, Edward Leavitt, Alfred H. Curtis, W. Wood, J. H. Curran, J. W. Carter, B. C. Williams, W. C. Wilmer, B. H. Sayre, T. R. Keaton, J. A. Buck-man, Otto Sarony, G. A. Avery, L. E. Myers, Joseph Walker, J. D. George, Arthur Sewell,

and many others.

The boxing throughout was really the flercest and bloodiest ever seen in this city among amateurs. There was one clear knock out. and several fought to a standstill.

Mr. Michael Donovan stepped into the ring to oversee the feather weights, B. C. Williams, N. Y. A. C., and E. Curran, Jr., W. A. C., in the opening bout. Curran proved a flerce game cock, striking lightning blows, while Williams, who was taller and cooler, did more effective work. In the first round he knocked Curran down by a blow on the ferehead. The excitement now became so great that Donovan was directed to leave the ring, to give everybody a fair sight of the boxers. In the three rounds of the first trial Curran got in three blows to Williams's one, but Williams was given the bout on account of science.

Thomas K. Knowles, Institute Boat Club

Newark, and W. Sperry, Brooklyn, two eventy matched feather weights, as far as size went, were the second pair to spar. Knowles was by

Newark and W. Sperry, Brooklyn, two evenlymatched feather weights, as far as size went,
were the second pair to snar. Knowles was by
far the eleverer, punishing Sperry with staggering blows. Sperry took them gamely, even
after receiving a square knock-down in the
second round, returning a hot one occasionally.
Knowles won the bout.

W. F. Banham, M. A. C., and T. H. McGowan,
N. Y. A. C., were the first light-weight sparrers
to appear. They soon warmed to active work,
lanham patting in the hottest and most effootive blows. Both were resolute fellows, McGovan proved a straight litter. They struck
out as fleredy as if they were in a genuine
fight. Break!" Break!" came repeatedly
from the referee, while wild yells filled the hall,
which was now filled. One man yelled. Sing
him Ned!" In the third round Banham
knocked McGowan down with a flush hit on tho
throat. He then fought McGowan to a standstill, winning the bout.

James Heiser, Jr., of Brooklyn, and Walter
De Baum of New York were the next light
weights to enter the ring. The first round was
slow and tame. In the second round they did
livelier work, until the referee shouted

Break!" Give and take on month and nose
and head closed the third round, De Baum
being adjudged the better man.

The middle-weight sparrers. C. Pilkington,
M. R. C. and Wm. C. Leeden Institute Club,
Newark, had a flerce bout, Pilkington was the
heaviest and tallest man. He knocked Leeden off
his feet at the third blow. Leeden slipping as he
went backward. Leeden was resolute and stood
up to his punishment like a Spartan. In the
second round he got a half deven blows in on
Pilkington's face, when Pilkington struck him
a terrible blow on the jaw, knocking him down,
and shaking his flet in his face. Leeden off
his feet at the third blow, Leeden slipping as he
went backward. Leeden was resolute and stood
up to his punishment like a Spartan. In the
second round be got a half deven blows in on
Pilkington's face, when Pilkington struck him
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bout, with plenty of time to spare, in the first round.

The second bout between middle weights was fought by C. Pilkington and Frank Sahulka, both M. R. Cs. Sahuika, aithough several inches shorter than Pilkington, was a handy boxer with both hands. He warmed Pilkington in the first round so that he stargered almost to a fall. Pilkington then went in fiercely. The contestants struck each other tremendous blows. In the second round Sahalka knocked Pilkington all over the stage. Blood flowed from Pilkington's nose until his breast was covered. When he reached his corner he spat out a mouthful of blood, and panted like a dving bullock. In the third round Sahuika's

stage. Blood flowed from Pilkington's nose until his breast was covered. When he reached his corner he spat out a meathful of blood, and panted like a dying bulbock. In the third reund Sahuika's gloves were red with blood from blows rained in on Pilkington's face. Pilkington remained resolute and stood up close until he was fairly knocked down. Sahuika struck him when he rose, and the hall resounded with cries of "Foul." Pilkington then stepped outside of the ropes. When the hubbub subsided he was sent in again, and the round ended with wicked exchanges. Sahaika won the bout.

John Williams and Thomas H. Knowles engaged in the final bout of the feather weights. Knowles fought cool and steadily. Williams strang at him like a lighting cock. He got in many taps, but Knowles more than counter-balanced with slow stunners. In the second round he knocked Williams strangering, getting in blows on both sides of his face with lighting rapidity. Both men's noses were bleeding. In the wind-up each aimed for face and head, and rapid in-fighting took place. John Williams was given the match.

The final light weight bout between W. P. Banham and Walter De Baum was a slugging affair from the start. Referee S. Howland Robbias shouted, Break, repeatedly, while the men were knocking each other against the ropes and twisting each other's necks at the close of a clash of blows. The men were evenly matched and as game as red Spanish roosters. They fought from corner to corner and along the sides of the ropes, until they finally feil at the referee's feet, Up and at it they went again until Referee Robbins jumped into the ring and parted the combatants. During the last round men yelled: "Knock him down. Banham," Give it to him, De Baum!" "Follow,him up, follow him up." Both were bloody. De Baum apparently the strongest. One of his blows knocked Banham clear across the stage. De Baum won the match.

The light-weight wrestlers, J. F. McGowan. M. R. C. and G. Oehman, N. Y. Turn Verein, engaged in a lively bout of five minutes' duration.

# The Growth of Our Manufactures.

The industrial growth of the United States.

as shown by the last census is an interesting study. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1850 was 123,029. Ten years later they had increased to 140,438. In the next decade the number advanced to 252,148, but between 1879 and 1880 the increase was hardly 148, but between 1879 and 1880 the increase was hardly nofoceable, the number in 1880 being 233,840.

Addifferent rate of increase is shown in the amount of capital employed. In 1899 it was \$333,245,551, increasing to \$1,000,805,715 in 1899 and doubling again between 1800 and 1870 to \$2,750,225,560.

The shops and manufactories gave employment in 1850 to 188,678 to 1614, 286, and by 1870 to 2450,560, and 1870 to 188,078 to 18 noficeable, the number in 1880 being 253,840,

In the suit of Danzig Brothers against the Cooperative Bress Association, Judge Denobus granted yesterday a motion to punish I. W Emerson attorney for Receiver Freling H. Smith, for contempt in having violated an injunction restraining the receiver from disposing of the property of the association until the fur-ther order of the Court and restraining the receiver's alterney from arguing a motion in Brook yn to allow the receiver to just out these moneys. Judge benchme as a til selent to him, that the order was volated, and with intent to place the money beyond reach before an appeal can be taken. He therefore grants the order to punish for contempt, and will hear comest as to its form WOON, PACED DOLLS.

A Peast at Br. Newman's Church in Imi The interior of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church resembled a Japanese em-porium yesterday afternoon. An enormous, bright-colored umbrella, pendent from the tips of which were smaller umbrellas and Japanese lanterns, hung under the large chandeller in the middle of the church. The platform was filled with moon-faced, almond-eyed dolls, bird kites, fans, vases, and China ware. The auditorium

was thronged with merry little girls and boys, come to witness "the feast of the dolls," Singing by Miss Cristadora and Carl E. Dufft, and cornet solos by Beni, C. Bent, ac-Singing by Miss Cristadora and Carl E.
Dufft, and cornet solos by Benj. C. Bent, accompanied with organ music by S. S. Earle,
preceded the feast. Mrs. Newman told about
her trip to Japan, while Prof. Moore illustrated
the subject with views projected on a screen.
Referring to the feast of dolls, Mrs. Newman
said it surpassed all festivities given in Japan.
It was then that the Japanesse children brought
out all their own dolls, their mothers dolls,
the dolls of the grandmothers, and the dolls
of their great grandmothers, and the dolls
of their great grandmothers, it hay had any.
The children rivailed cach other in their
mimiery of motherhood, It was a beautiful
day, and was celebrated by all the gentle sex,
old and young. The feast, as given after Mrs.
Newman's description, was mostly in the form
of tableaux. About fifty very small children
and a dozen quite large ones took part in the
festivity. They were dressed in the gownlike garments of Japan, carried a doll in
each arm, and marched from the auditerium
on to the platform to organ music by Mr. Earle.
The little ones sat down on the front of the
platform in a semi-circle, those who were a
little taller stood behind them, and the largest
girls brought up the rear. The little ones
rocked their moon-faced dolls to and fro underthe glare of various-colored lights. The group
looked like a bouquet of budding flowers.

## MATRON MURRAY'S CALLER.

Warden Green Recognizes him as a Criminal and Causes her Blackarge.

Mrs. Agnes G. Murray was discharged yesterday from her position as Matron of the Kings county penitentlary by the Charity Commissioners. Frank Loewenthal, alias "Sheeney Irving." a shoplifter, called at the penitentiary on Friday afternoon to see her. When the Warden had escorted the visitor to his private office he said to him abruptly, "You are Frank Camp," said the visitor.

The Warden then accused him of having ac-

The Warden then accused him of having accompanied Mrs. Murray to New York, and he also described some of the alleged incidents of the trip. Then the jig is up," said Loewenthal: but who the — are you?"

The Warden told him that that made no difference, that he had cailed to see Mrs. Murray, and that he should see her. When Mrs. Murray entered the room, she is said not to have appeared to recognize Loewenthal, and when the latter spoke to her they carried on a whispered conversation, in which, to the Warden's mind. Loewenthal appeared to deny it.

The Warden then asked her for her resignation, but she refused to give it. He told her that he had been walking on a mine of gunpowder long enough. He afterward reported the matter to the Commissioners. Mrs. Murray's appointment two years ago was strongly urged by both Republican and Democratic politicians in Brooklya. She vainly requested the Commissioners to delay her dismissal until she could consult with her friends.

PRINCETON, Feb. 24.-Notwithstanding the and the want of a suitable course for training, an attempt will be made to send a crew to Philadelphia next June, to compete with the University of Pennsylvania, and probably with Columbia, for the George W. Childs, A. M., Cup. Entries will also be made for the Lake George regatta for the 4th of July, and the Passair regatta, held at Newark on Decoration Day. Sixteen menhave been in constant practice in the gynamsium, under the direction of Capi. Jennison, since the opening of the present term. From this number two four oar crews will be elosed, and a few weeks preceding the first rase the racing crew will be selected. Although all the members of last year's four are still indegrardmates, an effort will be made purely and simply to select the best man to represent hocology.

Long the beginning has been ordered, and the control of the beginning of the presentation of the beginning of the properties of the beginning of the presented by an american of July III. Bid of New York and Chas S. Withington of Princeton, will be presented by an americal company at the Academy of March. The college glee club from Princeton have volunteered their services.

In the gynamsium to-day K. C. Peace, '83, weight 195 pounds, outwrestled C. Howell, '83, weight 195 pounds, outwrestled C. Howell, '83, weight (but falls to one R. Hodge, '80, light weight, threw Eising, '80, two straight falls, but he was afterward thrown by R. Smith, '85, F. Conover, '83, middle weight, outwrestled A. Howell, '83, weight (but four the fourth round was in favor of Lambertson, The Buckes, Hood flowed when W. C. Ossorn, '83, and H. Lambertson, '85, aparred. The Judges were at a loss at the end of three rounds of shaging but the fourth round was in favor of Lambertson, The Heavy weights, E. Ruges, '83, and E. Peace, '85, sparred three rounds and Feace won, G. H. Carpenter's team pulled Q. C. Howell's team one foot in a tug of war. Medals were at a loss of the end of the fat and the fourth round was in favor of Lambertson at the close of a bolizard tourname

All laces are fashionable Buttom are small for dresses, large for wraps.

ARISTOCRATIC WICKEDNESS.

TRIAL OF LADY BLANDFORD'S DI-VORCE BUIT.

The Relations of Lady Aylesford and the Buke of Mariborough's Eldest Son-Guilt Clearly Established A Divorce Granted. From the London Times.

In the Divorce Court in London on Feb. 10, before Sir James Hannee, the case of Blandford agt. Blandford was heard.

This was a suit in which Albertha Frances Anne Shoeneer Churchill, commonly afted the Anne Shoeneer Churchill, commonly afted the blandford, on the ground of crueity, desertion of her marriage with George Charles Speneer, Churchill, commonly called the Marquis of Blandford, on the ground of crueity, desertion, and adultery. The respondent desired the charges.

Speneer, Churchill, Commonly called the Marquis of Blandford, on the ground of crueity, desertion, and adultery. The respondent desired the Churchill, the Charles of the Churchill, and the Churchill

committed adultery with Lord Blandford. In the same month there was a meeting between Lord and Lady Blandford at Blenheim, and they lived together from that time to the 25th of April, 1882.

While they were living in Cadogan square Lady Blandford removed from a sitting room there a photograph of Lady Aylesford which she found in it. Lord Blandford wrote to her in insulting terms for having done so; but she continued to live with him until April of last year, when it came to her knowledge that Lord Blandford had taken a house called. The Châlet," at Farnham Boyal, near Slengh, for Lord and Lady Blandford, and that he was furnishing it. As she knew that the house was not for her, she snoke to him on the subject.

This is to be a the season.

This is to be a because of the pair o

Lord and Lady Riandford were living together, and had told har of the incident of the bow in June, 1875.

The Prosident, in giving judgment, stated that, in the first place, with regard to cruelty by the respondent in June, 1875. The letter, which the petitionar wrote to her husband after the birth of their child in the same year, and his answer to that letter, taken with his abrence from the witness box to-day, satisfied the Court that the petitioner's account of the blow was quite true. However, there having been only one act of cruelty, if the matter rested on it and the later adultery, he should not have found a sufficient case to entitle the petitioner to a dissolution of the matriage. But it was sufficiently clear that the respondent had deserted his wife for two years. She was aware of his relations with Lady Aylesford, and she beggod of him to give them up.

There was evidence that she told him that if he gave up that connection he would receive him back; but he refused to do so, and that was a complete desertion of the petitioner by the respondent for two years. At the end of that time she was entitled, by reason of his adultery and desertion, to institute a suit for the dissolution of the marriage; but she, for reasons which reflected the utmost credit on her rights. She did at last present a petition for a judicial separation, but, instead of proceeding with it, she agreed to'a deed of separation. Soon after she heard that her husband had parted from Lady Aylesford, and she made an arrangement to live with him again. But there was written evidence in her letters that in so condoning her husband's past offences she did so on the condition that he should sin no more.

Indeed, the definition of condonation was that it was forgiveness, if no matrimonia offence committed before it, Adultery revived cruclty; cruelty revived adultery; and therefore he could see no reason why the subsequent adultery in this case did not revive Lady Blandford sight to proceed on adultery and desertion. That being so, he prono

## THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT. The Committee is not Confident of Success-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The House Committee appointed last year to examine the improvements of the Mississippi River, having sailed down the river from the Mississippi River, having sailed down the river from Cairo to the Gulf and examined a great many witnesses, sent in its report to-day. The plan of improvement preposes, first, to bring the low waters within a narrow channel not exceeding 3,500 feet, and thus increase their depth; second, to build invest high enough to hold the flood waters within a definite channel. The committee is not convinced that any method yet suggested of consoit convinced that any method yet suggested of consoit convinced that any method yet suggested of conining the river within certain limits will be successful The cost of the proposed improvements is problematical, the estimates varying from \$25,000,000 to \$75,000,000. The committee thinks the improvements should be com-pleted at one or two points and their efficacy fully tested before work is began at other points. It therefore rec

picted at one or two points and their efficacy fully tested before work is beginn at other points. It therefore recommends that the work at Pinn Point and Lake Providence be perfected, and that no other work be done until they are thereughly tested.

The commutate does not think that the advantages to invigation to be derived from the construction of levees would be at all commensurate with their enormous cost which is variously estimated from \$50,90,900 to \$100,000 their permanency would depend entirely upon their adults to hold the caring banks and until its domonstrated that the banks can be held such works should not be entered upon. Of the \$4,123,90 appropriated last year for the Mississippi improvement, the commission allofted the greater part to the rebuilding of levers below the Red River. The committee anys this was wholly unjoutinable, for an earlied below the resulting of the repulsion of the exception of the resulting of the resulti

The following referees were appointed in

Hall set. Hall
Vanghan agt. The Hami
duction to
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Hall agt. Hall
Keily agt. Keily
Turnhall agt. Gault
Kissam agt. Brad. "S
Clark agt. Chalvert
Manice agt. Webort
Manice agt. Webort
Manice agt. Tracey. No. 1.
Austin agt. Tracey. No. 2.
Austin agt. Tracey. No. 3.
Smith agt. Tracey. No. 3.
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Simuson agt. Broas
Heek agt. Birdey
Simuson agt. Roos
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Simuson agt. Roos
Bradley agt. Steinway
Greenfield agt. Greenfield
Oppendeimer agt. Burchi
Street agt. Barragal
Bowers agt. Pyrioes
Schoomiaker agt. Schoon
Dooley agt. Divers
Kissam agt. Bradley
Boschor agt. Breenfield
Wall agt. Wall
Turnhall aggedened Gault
Robre agt. Wall
Farrhall aggedened Gault
Robre agt. Bellericht Joseph Koch.
Sidney H. Stuart.
William G. Meteren.
A. H. Purdy.
Richard McMartin,
John E. Ward.
Charles A. Jackson.
Hamilton Morton. i. B. shafer.
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dermie Buck.
James J. Nonlis.
John P. Gaw.
John P. Gaw.
Joseph Koeth.
E. B. Shafer.
Joseph Koeth.
Charles Hick.
Joseph S. Forker.
Charles J. Forker.
Charles Hanninger.
Joseph S. Boswortt
Julius E. Ludden.
Jersen Buck.
Jersen Buck.

Harvey N. Sparks. E. R. Sheiter. Theorems and the Arran Kling. A V. Chetwood. H. Anderson. Charles Price. John Chatton Gray. Hamilton Morton. Hamilton Morton. SUPERIOR TOURS. By Judge Free.
Burns agt. Harbe
Barnett agt. Burne
Matter of Kilbride
Conk agt. Conk.
Burner agt. Durner
Alkens agt. Alkens
Townsend agt. Waddell Henry H. Spelman, Adolphus H. Stoller, Adolphus H. Stoller, James M. Smith, Germain Hauschel, Reimo Lewinson, Aifred Erbe. By Judge Van Brunt.

COURT OF CONNON PLEAS. Henry agt. Schwarzier Sidney J. Cowen. The New York Life Insurance Company agt. Koch Frederick Ingraham. Ry Judge Van Hoesen. I sanson agt Sherwin Horren Horace Russell.
Lanson agt the American Cable
Construction Company Horace Russell.
By Consent of Attorneys.
Boehm agt. Connor. 1. P. Holme.
Thurber agt. Sency Augustus Van Wyck.

## Sale of the Professor Morse.

The cable steamship Professor Morse, till recently sweed by the Western Union Telegraph Com-pany, has been sold to Frederick Jansen of Brooklyn. who intends to employ her in the coal carrying trade. This vessel was built in 1996 at Greenock, Scotland, and was originally named the Suffolk. Her dimensions are was originally named the Suffolk. Her dimensions are 257 feet in length, 25 feet beam. 25 feet depth of hold, and 695 tons capacity. She was built for service in the Modavian Steamship Company, and was a three masted, double-decked. Sechomerrized officient stern, and chinker built vessel. Subsequently the company failed, and she was sold for a Huil Tran to be used in the Baltic trade. She was now called the Aliene. In 1825 she was purchased by the West Indies and Panama Telegraph Company, and was converted into a calde repairing ship. In 1872 she was purchased by the Unternational-locan Telegraph Company, and named the Professor Morse. She was used to repair and Iny caloes from Havana to Key West and Punta Rossa, and was afterward sold to the Western Union.

## Herses Killed Abourd The Queer.

The National Line steamer The Queen came up to her pler yesterday after an eighteen days' trip from London. She met a succession of northwest gales from Feb. 12 to Feb. 18. Her wheelhouse and a boat were stove, and another boat was washed overloan were stave, and another boat was washed overloard. The stalls of three of a dozen horses that Adam Fore-pauch was importing for his hippointonic were smashed, and the horses were violently flong across the dock, the few days after. The other side, and the others died a few days after. The other side, and the others died a few days after, the other side, and the starting Hesides the horses. Mr. Forepangi. Handled vestering Hesides the horses. Mr. Forepangi. The few days after the particular and the few first sides of the few days and the starting days of the few forest the particular days several jackulas and kangarross, thry paroquets, twenty one cockatoos, an ostrich, and an emit.

## The Steamship Ohio Safe in Port.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The steamship Ohio. which has just arrived from Liverpool after seventeen days; message, reports that on the night of the 18th she encountered a territe yale, which carried away the third officer. Charles Worth, the smoke stack, and light boats. No other loss was sustained.

NOT THE MAN FOR THE PLACE

THE BRASON WHY MR. ARTHUR'S LATEST NOMINATION IS DISAPPROVED.

R. G. Bryenforth, Charged with Taking Cash and Gas Stock for Official Pavors, Named for High Office-Many Citizens Protest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President a few days ago nominated Robert G. Dryenforth to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents. The nomination was a great surprise, and those who know Dryenforth say, a great mistake. Dryenforth is now an Examiner-in-Chief in the Patent Office, though his reputation is cloudy, and though at least two charges hang over his head of official dishonesty. The Senate Committee on Patents have been considering the nomination this week, and will on Monday give further attention to it. So great has been the opposition, and so serious the charges, that the committee feel that there should be a thorough examination of the charges before

any report is made.

The gravest charge is one that was made in 1876. It was charged by George Olney of New York that Dryenforth had entered into a con-spiracy with H. M. Martin. Dryenforth, who was then principal examiner of patents, was accused of agreeing to issue two patents to Martin, although, as Olney claimed, the inventions had been covered by prior patents of his own. Olney charged that Dryenforth received \$600 in cash, and that fifty shares of the stock of the Equitable Gas Light Construction Company of New York were also practically put at Dryen-forth's disposal. When the charges were made Secretary Zach Chandler ordered an investiga-New York were also practically put at Dryenforth's disposal. When the charges were made Secretary Zach Chandler ordered an investigation, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. A great deal of testimony was taken, Dryenforth was represented by a young lawyer just out of the law school. The books of the company showed an entry of \$600 as paid to R. G. D. Dryenforth admitted getting \$400, but claimed that he was paid that for making specifications for the company for an English patent. This claim was regarded as very frail, since any patent lawyer here would have made the specifications for £23. The stock, it appears, was returned to the company after exposure became imminent. One of Olnoy's witnesses testified that whiskey and cigars had been sent to Dryenforth's house, and Dryenforth admitted having received three gallons of whiskey and a box of cigars, but said he did not know where they came from. Through the skiful manipulation of Dryenforth's lawyer, the damaging parts of the testimony were stricken from the record, and on the testimony that stood the committee made up a report that condemned Dryenforth's practices, but pronounced him an innocent man. He was, however, later changed from his place as principal examiner to one of the Board of Examiners, where he would have less chance of again being indiscreet.

The attention of the Senate committee was called to these charges, and they were asked to examine those portions of the record. It was a great pile of manuscribt not easily mislaid, but it was not to be found. It had either been abstracted from the Patent Office or been lost. The papers were withdrawn by Dryenforth's nearest the same of a patentee from an official letter by which an important patent was secured to hellen & Hoffman, for whom Dryenforth's charge, another has been made to the Senate committee to-day, in which he said that the President had been shamefully imposed upon, though that he had been would be no surprise to these who knew Dryenforth's methods. The winer of a lady who ha

was filed with the Senate Committee;
To the Honorable committee on Patents.
The moders and attorneys, practising before the Patent
The moders and attorneys, practising before the Patent
of Roberts. Described we committee against the continuous of
Roberts. Described with whose committee is the office
to the Senate.
The Assistant Commissioner in the absence, sickness,
or other disability of the Commissioner, often becomes
charged with all the duties pertaining to the head of the
office. In fact, the executive and administrative duties
of the Commissioner engross so much of his time and attention that he is obliged to remit a large portion of the
homeses of a quinty justical character to his assistant. In
interference cases his decisions are final, there being no
appear from them in this chase of cases. If the officer
who hears and determines them is suspected of being
approachable by corrupt proposals, he is very inshel to
be subjected to them.
Reinctantiv we feel onstrained to say that we have
grave reasons to approach that Mr. Preventorths is not a
started to such the containing. Our apprehensions are

duct as a primary examiner, and as a member of the Board and a knowledge of his general representation, second, upon evidence produced of charges where the the Interior Department connection with his officer of the product of the process of the control of the process of the control of the process of the control of the process of the p

## Proposed Cont Mining in Massachusetts.

Boston, Feb. 24.-There is much interest in Mansheld, twenty miles from Boston, over an enterpt s having for its object extensive coal mining. Prof Shaler of Harvard College is prominent in the move ment. One thersand acres of land have been leased with the right to prospect thereon for three years at 25 cents per acre. At the end of that time, if coal is found in sufficient quantities to work, the company is to pay 50 cents per nor and 10 cents per ton for all cost mined. The lease runs for affects there was, Mainter experts from England base examined the land and say that there is a right-deposit of cost. Three times within the last-last century attempts have been made to mine the cost, but each attempts have been made to mine the cost, but each attempt has failed. The cost near the surface contains to much state that it is not worth mining. The projectors of the present more ment expect to result a larger value of good and, thoughts have for years known that cost could be found in this neighbors hood. In this projectors of the present more ment expect to years known that cost could be found in this neighbors hood. In this proposed of Ambrerst Chilege about forty years ago, he said that cost measures excited in Maintelli, and predeted that in the ment titlice when other field wand command high prices, this coal would be used. Boring will be begun at once in sufficient amountines to work, the company is to ony

## Negro Ku-Klux in North Carolina.

MILTON, N. C., Feb. 24.-A case of Ku-Kluxing occurred in this county last night, in which fifteen masked men were the actors. Long after midnight they visited the house of Emms Dodd, colored, in the south-western part of the county, and demanded that the woman should open the door and admit them. This bewoman should open the door and admit them. This being refused, they forced an entrance, assaulted the old
woman with an axe, and dragged her is very old daughter to the woods, where she was flogged with hickory
withen. The leader of the garg, Bill Buck, a negree has
been identified and arrested. Buck has made a clear
treast of it, and has disclosed the names of his confederates, who are all negroes. Buck confesses that the attack was caused by vivy. Several of the men chagged
in it had paid the daughter attentions and been disclosed. The county in which the outrage occurred was the
scene of the slighted Ku Kiuxing in 1843, when hundreds
of the best white people were arrested, charged with
being members of the mystic order.

## The Wreck of the Ashnelot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a cable message from Rear Admiral Clitz, commanding the Asiatic Station, dated at Hong made of the wrock of the Ashuelot, and of her officers and crew. He reports that shout \$5000 was in the safe on the vessel at the time of the wreck, and that operations upon it are impossible except by wreckers, seeing lary Chandler replied as follows: "Carefully investigate the loss of the Ashuelot, Discharge one year and appointed men, also any asking discharge, waiving transportation. Distribute remainder. Use discretion about disposition of wreck. Distribute and order home officers as necessary. Telegraph names of lost."

## Racing in New Orleans.

NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 24.-The first race, fiveeighths of a mile, was won by a head by Bickers Jun, who held the lead from the start, with Peytona Borry who held the lead from the start, with Peytona Berry second, Eva K. third, Mavelia fourth, and Quantreli fifth. Time, 1535.

The second race, a hundling, the unites was won reselvely Mainton (163 pounds), with Lizzia McWhiter 163 pounds; second, and Athone (162 poends) third. The counds second, and Athone (162 poends) third. The 234. Mailast was self at the past, Francis inois paid 507. The third race, a hundrap hurdle race, 14 mins, and wonthy half a length by Judge Burnett (142 pounds) with Moscow (15) pounds; second, Jane Francis 150 pounds; birrd, and Fat Cragan (160 pounds) half. Incr., 2 21 4. Judge Burnett poiled up lante.

## Beath of Capt. Charles Turner.

Capt. Charles Turner, Deputy Street Comuissioners furey and Taylor, Deputy Stroot Com-usioners Furey and Taylor, died at Cortland N.Y., at the advanced age of 87. When asked what nettee at the land taken in pointies, Comprisoler Campbell reguest and Capt. Turner had thought more of declarging the di-ties of his office than of political matters.